

1 **JENNY L. FOLEY, Ph.D., ESQ.**

Nevada Bar No. 9017

2 E-mail: jfoley@hkm.com

3 **MARTA D. KURSHUMOVA, ESQ.**

Nevada Bar No. 14728

4 E-mail: mkurshumova@hkm.com

**HKM EMPLOYMENT ATTORNEYS LLP**

5 1785 East Sahara, Suite 300

Las Vegas, Nevada 89104

6 Tel: (702) 805-8340

7 Fax: (702) 625-3893

E-mail: jfoley@hkm.com

8 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

9  
10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

11 RACHEL KAOHI-ALEMAN, an  
12 Individual,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 HARRAH'S LAS VEGAS, LLC, a  
16 Domestic Limited-Liability Company,  
17 DOES I -X; ROE CORPORATIONS I -X.

18 Defendants.  
19

**CASE NO.:**

**COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND**

20 The Plaintiff Rachel Kaohi-Aleman (“**Plaintiff**” or “**Ms. Kaohi-Aleman**”) by and  
21 through her attorneys, Jenny L. Foley, Ph.D., Esq. and Marta D. Kurshumova, Esq. of HKM  
22 Employment Attorneys LLP, hereby complains and alleges as follows:

23 **JURISDICTION**

24  
25 1. This is an action for damages brought by Plaintiff for unlawful workplace  
26 discrimination based on sex (pregnancy), disability, and retaliation under Title VII of the Civil  
27 Rights Act of 1964 (“**Title VII**”), 42 U.S.C. §2000e *et seq.*; the Americans with Disabilities  
28

1 Act (“ADA”), U.S.C. § 12101, et seq; for violation of Nevada Revised Statute §613.330 *et seq.*;  
2 and for certain claims brought pursuant to the Nevada Revised Statutes as outlined below.

3         2. This Court has primary jurisdiction over claims set forth herein pursuant to 28  
4 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), 28 U.S.C. §1343(a) (4) (civil rights action) and 42 U.S.C.  
5 §2000e-5(f)(3) (unlawful discrimination and retaliation in employment). Additionally, this  
6 Court has supplemental jurisdiction over any state law claims pled herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
7 § 1367.

8  
9         3. All material allegations contained in this Complaint are believed to have  
10 occurred in Clark County, Nevada. Therefore, venue properly lies in the southern division of  
11 the United States Court for the District of Nevada pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2).

12  
13                     **EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDY**

14         4. On or about July 12, 2017, Plaintiff initiated the process of filing a Charge of  
15 Discrimination against her employer, the Defendant named in this action with the United States  
16 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) wherein she alleged discrimination  
17 based on sex (pregnancy), disability, and retaliation.

18  
19         5. On or about March 2, 2020, Plaintiff received her Notice of Right to Sue from  
20 the EEOC.

21         6. This action is timely filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f).

22         7. Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedy on all claims pled hereunder  
23 prior to filing this action with this Court.

24                     **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

25  
26         8. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as though  
27 fully set forth herein.

28         9. Plaintiff is a United States citizen and resident of Clark County, Nevada.

1           10.     Harrah's Las Vegas, LLC ("**Defendant**") is a Domestic Limited-Liability  
2 Company.

3           11.     At all times relevant to this matter, Defendant had over 100 employees, and is  
4 therefore subject to the provisions of Title VII.

5           12.     Plaintiff first began her employment with Defendant in or about June 2015 as a  
6 fountain worker.

7           13.     Plaintiff was qualified for the position and performed her duties well.

8           14.     Plaintiff did not have any issues with her employment until on or about May 16,  
9 2016 when she informed Markos Mendoza ("**Mr. Mendoza**") that she was receiving fertility  
10 treatments and would need intermittent time off.

11          15.     Mr. Mendoza's attitude toward Plaintiff changed immediately.

12          16.     Even though Mr. Mendoza was the designated person for requesting time off, he  
13 responded to Plaintiff that her request had nothing to do with him and that she has to contact  
14 the Employment Service Center ("**ESC**").

15          17.     On or about July 26, 2016, Green Valley Fertility Partners ("**GVFP**") sent a  
16 letter to Defendant informing them of Plaintiff's upcoming procedures.

17          18.     More specifically, the letter requested time off for Plaintiff for certain periods of  
18 time.

19          19.     Plaintiff also handed the letter to Mr. Mendoza who told Plaintiff there was  
20 nothing he could do and directed her to the ESC.

21          20.     On or about July 27, 2016, Plaintiff filed for leave under the Family and Medical  
22 Leave Act ("**FMLA**").

23          21.     On or about August 1, 2016, Defendant requested Plaintiff resubmit the FMLA  
24 paperwork.

25          22.     During Defendant's review of Plaintiff's request for FMLA leave, Plaintiff  
26 diligently followed the Company's procedure for taking time off for necessary doctor  
27 appointments by calling the hotline and informing Mr. Mendoza directly.

28          23.     Plaintiff's doctor put her on bedrest on or about August 12, 2016 and again on

1 or about August 17, 2016.

2 24. Plaintiff continued to follow the Company's leave policy for medical reasons by  
3 calling the hotline and informing Mr. Mendoza directly.

4 25. On or about August 16, 2016, Defendant denied Plaintiff's FMLA request  
5 because allegedly fertility treatments were an elective procedure.

6 26. On or about August 18, 2016, Defendant suspended Plaintiff because of poor  
7 attendance even though Plaintiff had followed all internal procedures notifying Defendant prior  
8 to the absences and had informed Defendant of the disability.

9 27. On or about August 22, 2016, Plaintiff had a meeting with Angela Pfeifauf ("**Ms.**  
10 **Pfeifauf**"), Human Resources Director, and Plaintiff's Union Representative regarding  
11 Plaintiff's absences.

12 28. On or about August 25, 2016, Nick Paloney contacted Plaintiff and told her she  
13 may return to work.

14 29. On or about September 2, 2016, Plaintiff was put on bedrest because of possible  
15 miscarriage.

16 30. In or about the beginning of September 2016, Plaintiff complained to Mr.  
17 Mendoza about sex (pregnancy) and disability discrimination.

18 31. On or about September 7, 2016, Plaintiff filed a second request for FMLA leave.

19 32. Plaintiff also contacted Mr. Mendoza and the hotline.

20 33. On or about September 20, 2016, Plaintiff returned to work.

21 34. Six shifts later, on or about September 28, 2016, Mr. Mendoza told Plaintiff she  
22 is removed from work because she did not have a doctor's note releasing her to work.

23 35. On or about September 30, 2016, Plaintiff suffered a miscarriage and underwent  
24 surgery.

25 36. On or about October 14, 2016, Ms. Pfeifauf advised Plaintiff to apply for  
26 accommodations under the Americans With Disabilities Act ("**ADA**").

27 37. On or about October 20, 2016, Plaintiff submitted ADA paperwork.

28 38. On or about November 9, 2016, and on or about November 16, 2016, Plaintiff

1 filed requests for FMLA leave.

2 39. On or about November 21, 2016, Defendant denied Plaintiff's ADA request.

3 40. Upon information and belief, Defendant did not have a valid reason for denying  
4 Plaintiff's ADA request.

5 41. On or about November 28, 2016, Defendant issued written discipline to Plaintiff  
6 for her absences.

7 42. Two days later, Ms. Pfeifauf, in the presence of Plaintiff's Union Representative,  
8 Martha, told Plaintiff her request for time off for her bedrest should have been accommodated.

9 43. The same day, Plaintiff filed a claim with the EEOC.

10 44. On or about December 2, 2016, Plaintiff's doctor sent a request for bedrest  
11 extension to HR.

12 45. On or about December 3, 2016, Defendant terminated Plaintiff without  
13 providing a reason.

14 46. On or about January 27, 2017, Plaintiff filed a grievance with Defendant and the  
15 Union to fight the termination decision.

16 47. On or about August 14, 2017, Defendant sent Plaintiff a Reinstatement of  
17 Employment Letter.

18 48. On or about January 13, 2020, the EEOC issued a Letter of Determination  
19 finding that "there is reasonable cause to believe that the Responded violated the ADA when  
20 Charging Party was denied her request for reasonable accommodation due to her disability and  
21 was then retaliated against for engaging in a protected activity by being disciplined, suspended  
22 and discharged.

23 49. Upon information and belief, Defendant acted toward Plaintiff with an intent to  
24 discriminate against her based on her sex (pregnancy).

25 50. Upon information and belief, Defendant acted toward Plaintiff with an intent to  
26 discriminate against her based on her disability.

27 51. Upon information and belief, Defendant unlawfully retaliated against Plaintiff  
28 for submitting a complaint of sex and disability discrimination.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(Discrimination Based on Sex (Pregnancy) in Violation of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. §2000e to 2000e-17)**

52. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

53. Plaintiff is a member of the class of persons protected by state and federal statutes prohibiting discrimination based on sex (pregnancy).

54. Defendant as an employer is subject to Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et. seq. as amended and thus, has a legal obligation to provide Plaintiff a fair non-discriminatory work environment and employment opportunities.

55. The Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978, which amended Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e et seq., prohibits discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

56. Defendant refused to take reasonably adequate steps to prevent discrimination against Plaintiff by suspending, disciplining and terminating Plaintiff because of her sex (pregnancy).

57. Defendant discriminated against Plaintiff when it failed to treat her the same way as similarly situated employees not of Plaintiff's protected class.

58. No other similarly situated persons, not of Plaintiff's protected class were subject to the same or substantially similar conduct.

59. Plaintiff suffered adverse economic impact due to Defendant's unlawful treatment of her, including her termination.

60. Plaintiff was embarrassed, humiliated, angered and discouraged by the discriminatory actions taken against her.

61. Plaintiff suffered compensable emotional and physical harm, including but not limited to, headaches, sleeplessness, anxiety and depression resulting from this unlawful discrimination by her employer.

62. Plaintiff is entitled to be fully compensated for her emotional disturbance by

1 being forced to endure this discrimination.

2 63. Pursuant to 1991 Amendments to Title VII, Plaintiff is entitled to recover  
3 punitive damages for Defendant's intentional repeated violations of federal and state civil  
4 rights laws.

5 64. Plaintiff suffered damages in an amount deemed sufficient by the jury.

6 65. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees.

7 66. Defendant is guilty of oppression, fraud or malice, express or implied as  
8 Defendant knowingly and intentionally discriminated against Plaintiff because of her sex.

9 67. Therefore, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages for the sake of example, to  
10 deter other employers from engaging in such conduct and by way of punishing the Defendant  
11 in an amount deemed sufficient by the jury.

12 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **(Retaliation under Federal Law, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3 and State Law, NRS 613.340)**

14 68. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs as though  
15 fully set forth herein.

16 69. In violation of 42 U.S.C § 200e-3, Defendant retaliated against Plaintiff after she  
17 complained of acts which he reasonably believed were discriminatory.

18 70. There may be more detrimental acts of which Plaintiff is unaware which may  
19 also constitute retaliation in that it harmed Plaintiff.

20 71. The actions and conduct by Defendant constitute illegal retaliation which is  
21 prohibited by federal and state statutes.

22 72. Plaintiff suffered damages in an amount deemed sufficient by the jury.

23 73. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees.

24 74. Defendant is guilty of oppression, fraud or malice, express or implied because  
25 Defendant knowingly and intentionally retaliated against Plaintiff because she submitted a  
26 complaint of sex (pregnancy) and disability discrimination.

27 75. Therefore, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages for the sake of example, to  
28

1 deter other employers from engaging in such conduct and by way of punishing the Defendant  
2 in an amount deemed sufficient by the jury.

3 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
4 **(Discrimination in Violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act,**  
5 **42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq.)**

6 76. Plaintiff hereby repleads, re-alleges and incorporates by reference each previous  
7 allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.

8 77. The Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq., prohibits  
9 employers from discriminating against qualified individuals because of a disability “in regard  
10 to job application procedures, the hiring, advancement, or discharge of employees, employee  
11 compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment.” 42  
12 U.S.C. § 12112.

13 78. Because pregnancy and related medical conditions limited at least one of  
14 Plaintiff’s major life activities, Plaintiff was an individual with a disability under the ADA.

15 79. Plaintiff was fully qualified to be an Fountain Worker and could perform the  
16 essential functions of the position.

17 80. Defendant is a covered employer to which the ADA applies.

18 81. Defendant discriminated against Plaintiff’s employment because of her  
19 pregnancy and related medical condition.

20 82. Defendant retaliated against Plaintiff because she complained of sex  
21 (pregnancy) and disability discrimination.

22 83. As a result of Defendant’s actions, Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to  
23 suffer both economic and non-economic harm.

24 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
25 **(Retaliation in Violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act,**  
26 **42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq.)**

27 84. Plaintiff hereby repleads, re-alleges and incorporates by reference each previous  
28 allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.

85. The Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq., prohibits



1 employers from retaliating against employees who complaint of discrimination based on  
2 disability.

3 86. Defendant is a covered employer to which the ADA applies.

4 87. Defendant retaliated against Plaintiff because she complained of sex  
5 (pregnancy) and disability discrimination.

6 88. As a result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to  
7 suffer both economic and non-economic harm

8 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
9 **(Violation of N.R.S. Chapter 613)**

10 89. Plaintiff hereby repleads, re-alleges and incorporates by reference each previous  
11 allegation contained in the paragraphs above, as though fully set forth herein.

12 90. Defendant violated NRS Chapter 13 et. seq., by discriminating against Plaintiff  
13 because of Plaintiff's sex (pregnancy), disability and retaliated against her for complaining of  
14 the same.

15 91. Specifically, Defendant engaged in discrimination in violation of NRS Chapter  
16 613 when Defendant treated Plaintiff differently because of her sex (pregnancy); when  
17 Defendant refused to accommodate Plaintiff; when Defendant suspended and terminated  
18 Plaintiff for having to take time off due to her disability.

19 92. Plaintiff may be unaware of additional detrimental acts constituting retaliation  
20 in that it harmed Plaintiff in the workplace.

21 93. Due to its illegal actions, Defendant must pay damages in an amount to be  
22 determined at trial for back pay, front pay, lost benefits, and compensatory damages for  
23 emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, mental anguish and loss of enjoyment of life.

24 94. Because Defendant is guilty of oppression, fraud or malice, express or implied,  
25 Defendant must pay Plaintiff an additional amount for the sake of example and by way of  
26 punishment.

27 95. Plaintiff has had to obtain the services of an attorney to protect Plaintiff's rights  
28 and secure compensation for the damages incurred when Defendant violated Plaintiff's civil

1 rights, and therefore, she is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees against Defendant

2  
3 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays this court for:

4 a. A jury trial on all appropriate claims;

5 moreover, to enter judgment in favor of the Plaintiff by:

6 b. Awarding Plaintiff an amount sufficient to fully compensate her (including tax  
7 consequences) for all economic losses of any kind, and otherwise make her  
8 whole in accordance with Title VII, the ADA and NRS Chapter 613;

9 c. General damages;

10 d. Special damages;

11 e. An award of compensatory and punitive damages to be determined at trial;

12 f. Liquidated damages;

13 g. Pre and post-judgment interest;

14 h. An award of attorney's fees and costs; and

15 i. Any other relief the court deems just and proper.

16 Dated this 29<sup>th</sup> Day of May, 2020.

17 **HKM EMPLOYMENT ATTORNEYS, LLP**

18 /s/ Jenny L. Foley

19 **JENNY L. FOLEY, Ph.D., Esq.**

20 Nevada Bar No. 9017

21 1785 East Sahara, Suite 300

22 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104

23 Tel: (702) 577-3029

24 Fax: (702) 625-3893

25 E-mail: jfoley@hkm.com

26 *Attorney for Plaintiff*